To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punopian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and *wondered* at in other countries. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered* after the beaſt. *Rev.* xiii. 3.

No wonder to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange unparalleled actions, now to *wonder* at any thing: wonder is from ſurpriſe, and ſurpriſe ceaſes upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the ſight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that all the ſciences have been ſo overcharged with inſignificant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick-ſighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

Wo'NDER. *n. ſ.* [punbor, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe or ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body; for in *wonder* the ſpirits fly not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.

The Corniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of every beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall
Came ſevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the ſame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of fond deſire? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himſelf in Sachariſſa's eyes;
As ſair Aſtrea once from earth to heav'n,
By ſtrife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do:
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

Wo'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job* xlii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

All this is very *wonderful*, Shakeſpeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the ſame event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illuſt.*

Wo'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

Wo'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the Chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Wo'NDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder*.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſh'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wonderments*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wo'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike*.] Amazed.

Aſcanius, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Wo'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder*.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing.

The credit of whoſe virtue reſt with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day;
'Twas *wond'rous* how ſhe found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Reſearches into the ſprings of natural bodies, and their motions, ſhould awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

From that part where Moſes remembereth the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they ſteal thoſe *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

To ſhun th' allurement is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are ſo beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you juſtify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous*.] To a ſtrange degree.

My lord led *wondrouſly* to diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

This made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater ſpeed,
For fear that they too much ſhould bleed,
Which *wondrouſly* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon houſe were taught:
You need not aſk how *wondrouſly* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrouſly*'s aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; punian,
To be WONT. } Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed.

A yearly ſolemn feaſt ſhe *wont* to make
The day that firſt doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the ſame eſpies. *Hubberd.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
Eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high. *Waller.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logick.*

WONT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmoſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont*. *Milton.*

WONT. A contraction of will not.

Wo'NTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual.

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſt.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

Wo'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wonted*.] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *King Charles.*

Wo'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont*.] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury do'ſt thou now inſpire
Into my feeble breaſt, when full of thee? *Spenſer.*

To Woo. *v. a.* [apozoo, courted, Saxon.] To court; to ſue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead mens ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fancies and notions he purſues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woos*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*

My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

Oh, ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their ſable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.

Yet can ſhe love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be;
If ſhe be woo'd but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee:
So while the virgin ſoul on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs, which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe. *Davies.*

Sweet bird that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wod*, Gothick; pob, Saxon; *wood*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.

Winds do rage, as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood. *Tuſſer.*

Coal-black ſteeds yborn of hielliſh brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*. *Fairy Queen.*

Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood. *Fa. Q.*

Wood. *n. ſ.* [pube, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick plantation of trees.

The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Fairy Queen.*

St. Valentine is paſt:
Begin theſe *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf and dull:
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare's Titus and Andronicus.*

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet. *Shakeſp.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and *wood*-aſhes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs. *Boyle.*

Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The ſoft *wood* turners uſe commonly. *Moxon.*

The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs in moſt countries. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Woo'DBIND. } *n. ſ.* [pubbinb, Saxon.] Honeyſuckle.
Woo'DBINE. }

Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbind* coverture. *Shakeſpeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham.*

Woo'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [pobucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

Woo'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.

The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'DDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very uſeful. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Woo'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his hamſtring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſpeare.*

They uſed to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Preſs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*

The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Clumſy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tuſh, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*

WOODFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Lat.] An inſect; a Woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

Woo'DHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.

What ſhould I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

Woo'DLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This houſhold beaſt, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and ſavanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to reſume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeems to ſtrive again. *Pope.*

WOODLA'RK. *n. ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

Woo'DLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe*.] An Inſect.

The millepes or *woodlouſe* is a ſmall inſect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueiſh or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithſtanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and ſuffers itſelf to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the beſt way of taking them is ſwallowing them alive, which is eaſily and conveniently done; and they are immediately deſtroyed on falling into the ſtomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Wrap thyſelf up like a *woodlouſe*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an inſect they call a *woodlouſe*,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf, for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man*.] A ſportſman; a hunter.

Their cry being compoſed of ſo well ſorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein ſome kind of proportion, but the ſkilful *woodmen* did find a muſick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takeſt him for. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is ſome one like us night foundered here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*

So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave ſurrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove reſounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion ſtung,
Fearleſs herſelf, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodſeller.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. ſ.* Wild muſick.

Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned ſock be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOODNY'MPH. [*wood* and *nymph*.] Dryad.

Soft ſhe withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daiſies trim,
Their merry wakes and paſtimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We caſt the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Neh.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.

The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muſcles, its incompaſſing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itſelf in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and laſtly, whether we look at its ſharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Phyſico-theology.*

WOODPI'GEON or *Woodculver*. *n. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROO'F. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

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